



BLACKWELL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1968



By

Dr. M. JOAN CASH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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BLACKWELL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor H. Hubbard

Vice Chairman : Councillor J. J. Mugglestone, J.P.

Councillor J. L. Booth	Councillor L. McCormack
Councillor A. Buck	Councillor Mrs. E. G. Redfern, J.P.
Councillor J. Collins	Councillor H. Scrimshaw
Councillor G. Dale	Councillor H. Squires
Councillor W. Hyatt	Councillor J. W. Wass
Councillor S. James	Councillor L. A. Wheatcroft
Councillor R. H. Lewis, M.P.	Councillor J. H. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. M. Joan Cash, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Blackwell R.D.C. Offices,

'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South,
Mansfield.

Tel. Mansfield 27561

Chief Public Health Inspector :

Robert Clarkson, F.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

Meadow Lane,

South Normanton.

Tel. South Normanton 532

Clerk to Medical Officer of Health : Miss P. M. Wilson

Southern Area Offices,
Meadow Lane, South Normanton
(South Normanton 532)

Additional Public Health Inspectors :	Geoffrey G. Eite, M.A.P.H.I. (a) Arthur T. Singleton, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (c)
Pupil Public Health Inspector :	Malcolm Ashford
Technical Assistant :	Jack K. Creear
Clerical Assistant :	Mrs. B. Mathers
Shorthand typist :	Mrs. G. Yates

Northern Area Offices,
Cliff House, Church Drive, Shirebrook.
(Shirebrook 2219)

District Public Health Inspector :	James A. Young, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)
Additional Public Health Inspector :	Stanley H. Price, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (a) (b)
Clerical Assistant :	Mrs. D. Parker



- (a) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Joint Examination Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Meat Inspectors.
- (c) Diploma of the Royal Society of Health in Smoke Inspection.

PREFACE

TO THE CHAIRMAN & MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

This is the first Annual Report I have had the honour to submit and I hope it will be of interest to you all. I had little first hand experience of the year as a whole as I joined you only in December.

I have been very impressed at the valiant way slum clearance has been tackled in Blackwell R.D. and 1968 saw the representation by my predecessor of Shirebrook Central Area. This is the 84th Clearance Area undertaken by the Council and the biggest yet. As we move into 1969 we look forward to nearly 300 houses in Shirebrook being dealt with under slum clearance. Going round these houses certainly makes one think and what concerns me is the affect these bad properties have on the health of babies and young children.

Infant mortality in Blackwell is high, I am sorry to say, higher than the national average. This year we have had 20 infant deaths, nearly half of these in babies a few months old who died from chest infections. Could we not raise our standards of hygiene remembering that an adult can easily overcome an infection that is fatal to a baby. Good housing should encourage better standards of hygiene. When I inspected our slum property I was amazed at what good standards some people maintained against considerable odds; but in other homes I began to wonder how any child could grow up healthy.

Perhaps we should take a new look at our priorities and put good health high on the list. I am well aware that a good new house has a much higher rent than a tumbledown shack due for demolition. Surely it is worth the extra rent in health and happiness, particularly health. The infant mortality rate is usually taken to be an indication of living standards of an area. I do hope that as we rehouse our slum tenants the infant mortality will drop to below the national figure.

I must thank you and the staff of Blackwell R.D.C. very much for the warm welcome you gave me and for the friendliness and co-operation that has been extended to me. I look forward to serving you to the best of my ability in future years.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. J. CASH, Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road, South, Mansfield.

STATISTICS FOR THE AREA

Area (acres)	21,922
Population (Census) 1961	43,800
Population mid-year (Registrar General) 1968	44,240
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1968)	14,579
Rateable value (end of 1968)	£1,047,893
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1968	£4,105

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live births	791	392	399
Rate per 1,000 population 17.9			
Illegitimate Live Births	66	31	35
Per cent of total live births 8.3			
Stillbirths	11	5	6
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births 14			
Total Live and Still births....	802	397	405
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	20	15	5
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			25
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			30.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births			16.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			16.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			30
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths			Nil

Comments

There was a total 791 births, 13 fewer than last year and of these 66 were illegitimate which is 11 more than last year. There were 20 infant deaths, 4 of which were illegitimate. There were 11 stillbirths, 2 of which were illegitimate.

Our infant mortality rate which is much the same as last year is well above the national average. The neo-natal mortality rate

is also high (16.4 compared with 12.3 for England and Wales). The perinatal mortality rate is again bad — 30.6 compared with 25 for England and Wales. In simpler terms this means too many babies are dying, particularly soon after birth. The indications are that most of the infant deaths and the stillbirths are due to complications arising during the confinement. Also, it is considerably more hazardous to have an illegitimate than a legitimate baby. On investigation I find that a very large proportion of first confinements occur at home. While I feel sure that mothers in this district avail themselves of good antenatal care, I am most concerned about these home confinements, especially in really poor houses. A first confinement is an unknown quantity and should be in hospital. Emergencies arise very suddenly and surgical equipment is not to hand, however many willing helpers there are in the home. I do beg all those who are pregnant for the first time, to consult their doctors as early as possible and try to book a hospital bed. There is also more risk amongst older mothers and those with four or more children. They too should seek hospital accommodation.

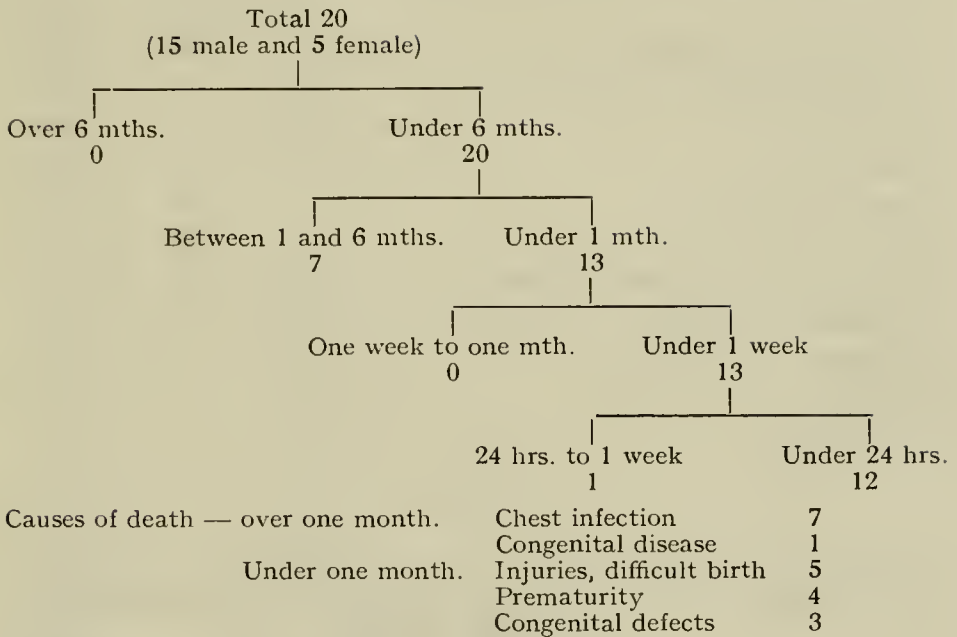
Then there are the deaths of older babies from infections. These deaths are not directly connected with birth but almost certainly are associated with feeding. Is it a coincidence that breast feeding is practically non-existent in this area? In a recent survey at one clinic I could find only three mothers out of 200 who had even attempted breast feeding, yet there is no doubt that breast fed babies have far fewer infections. Breast feeding can only be done by the mother who will be restricted in her activities for a few months. Surely it is worth this extra trouble to rear healthy sturdy children.

The only good thing I can report about these statistics is that there has been no maternal death — which is of course a very good thing.

Our figures and the National ones are as follows :

		<i>Blackwell</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Infant mortality rate ....	....	25	18 (Provisional)
Neo-natal mortality rate ....	....	16.4	12.3
Peri-natal mortality rate ....	....	30.6	25 (Provisional)
Early neo-natal mortality rate		16.4	10.5
Livebirths ....	....	17.9	16.9
Stillbirths ....	....	14	14
Deaths ....	....	11.1	11.9

Analysis of infant deaths



DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
489	269	220

I am sorry to report that deaths rose during the year from 453 to 489, as usual more male than female. However, the crude death rate per 1,000 of the population was 11.1 while the death rate for England as a whole was 11.9 so we are not far from the national average.

The main killers were heart and arterial disease, (over 200), chest disease (63), cancer (75) and car accidents (10). Cancer deaths are practically the same as last year, 75 compared with 72. There were 125 deaths from coronary disease compared with 84 last year and there were twice as many male deaths as female from this disease.

There is no doubt that coronary artery disease is on the increase and is a main cause of death, but I am glad to say very few of these deaths were in young people.

There have been almost twice as many deaths from bronchitis in males as females.

The vast majority of total deaths were over 65 but it is noticeable that for males the majority was between 65 and 75 while for females it was over 75.

A distressing finding is 10 deaths from car accidents, 8 of which were under 25. There was also one suicide reported.

Summary of the main causes of death

	Male	Female
Coronary heart disease	84	41
Circulatory disease	44	56
Cancer	43	32
Lung conditions	40	29
Other heart disease	16	30
All accidents	12	7
Birth injury, perinatal mortality	8	1
Abdominal conditions	3	6
Endocrine diseases	1	7
Diseases of nervous system	3	3
Miscellaneous	15	8

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the County Council.

Ambulance Service

This is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. Analytical. This is provided by the County Council.
2. Bacteriological. This is provided by the Public Health laboratory Service.

Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at King's Mill Hospital.

Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Worksop Victoria Hospital and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water is under the supervision of the Central Notts. Water Board, except for 23 properties receiving water from the North East Derbyshire Water Board and the Mid. Derbyshire

A schedule giving details of the water supplies to dwelling houses is set out below. From this it will be noted that 14,722 houses (over 99%) are provided with a piped supply of district water, and 10 houses rely on wells or springs for their water supply.

Water Supplies

Parish	No. of houses supplied with district water direct to houses	Population (estimated)	No. of houses supplied with district water from stand pipes	Population (estimated)	No. of houses using wells, etc.	Population (estimated)
Pinxton	1,565	4,586	—	—	—	—
South Normanton	2,406	7,077	—	—	—	—
Tibshelf	1,184	3,620	—	—	—	—
Blackwell	1,434	4,125	—	—	—	—
Shirebrook	3,712	11,782	—	—	6	18
Scarcliffe	2,302	6,865	—	—	—	—
Ault Hucknall	501	1,645	—	—	—	—
Glapwell	674	1,743	—	—	—	—
Pleasley	944	2,768	—	—	4	11
	14,722	44,211	—	—	10	29

Water Board, and 10 houses which are without piped water supply. The latter houses rely on well supplies which, while sufficient in quantity, tend to be unreliable in purity, and in some cases it has been necessary to make arrangements with the owner/occupiers for chlorination of these supplies. These wells serve isolated properties and are kept under close supervision by the regular submission of samples for bacteriological examination.

The district supply of water has continued to be sufficient and satisfactory although tending to be a hard water.

Details of samples of water submitted for examination are set out below :

	<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>	<i>Chemical Analysis</i>
District Supplies (C.N.W.B.)	81 satisfactory	14 satisfactory
Other district supplies	4 satisfactory	3 satisfactory
Well and spring supplies	8 satisfactory	5 satisfactory
	3 unsatisfactory	

Mr. Carr, The Engineer to the Central Nottinghamshire Water Board, has very kindly supplied the following information :

- (a) The water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory (1) in quality and (2) in quantity.
- (b) No contamination has been reported requiring action.
- (c) The fluoride content of the Budby source is nil.
- (d) The water is not likely to have plumbo-solvent action.

The following is a copy of the latest chemical analysis of the Budby water.

Water Analysis

Sample taken from Devonshire House, Langwith Bassett — Budby Pumping Station. Date of sample 2nd February 1968.

This water contains per million parts :

Total Solids dried 180°C	....	....	....	450.00
Suspended Matter (Iron Oxide)	....	....	....	5.00
Chlorides as Chlorine	....	....	....	113.60
Nitrate Nitrogen	....	....	....	5.30
Nitrite Nitrogen	....	....	....	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.008
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	....	....	0.048
Carbonate Hardness	....	....	....	115.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	....	....	....	157.00
Oxygen absorbed from				
$\frac{N}{80}$ KMnO_4 in 4 hrs. @ 27° C	....	....	....	0.20

pH Value	....	....	....	....	....	7.5
Odour and Taste	....	....	....	....	....	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units (Filtered)	....	....	....	....	....	Less than 5
Total Iron (as Fe ₂ O ₃)	....	....	....	....	....	5.00
Free Chlorine	....	....	....	....	....	Absent
Manganese (as Mn)	....	....	....	....	....	Not detected

Observations

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Signed : E. FOGDEN.

HOUSING

In 1968, 99 new houses were erected by the Council and 83 by private individuals. These give a total of 182, an increase of 16 compared with the previous year.

The following table shows that distribution throughout the district of new Council and private houses.

	<i>Parish</i>				<i>Council</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ault Hucknall	—	—	—
Blackwell	6	7	13
Glapwell	22	1	23
Pinxton	—	5	5
Pleasley	—	2	2
Scarcliffe	—	18	18
South Normanton	13	31	44
Shirebrook	58	15	73
Tibshelf	—	4	4
					99	83	182
					==	==	==

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND CONVERSIONS

During the year the number of pail closets in use has been reduced from 61 to 45, and every opportunity is still being followed in the hope of eliminating this unsuitable type of convenience. The reduction arises from 3 pail closets which have been converted to the water carriage system and the abolition of 13 others — 11 as a result of housing demolition and 2 resulting from the disuse of factory premises.

It should be noted that the majority of pail closets still in use are in the parish of Ault Hucknall where some of the very small hamlets are still without satisfactory provision for sewage disposal. For some time negotiations have been in hand for the provision of a small sewage works and sewerage for the hamlet of Rowthorne and towards the end of the year these negotiations were satisfactorily completed. It is anticipated that the various works will be completed during 1969 and will allow for the abolition of unsuitable cesspools, soakaways and pail closets.

Details of pail closets in use and conversions which have taken place are set out below :

Parish	Pail Closets converted to water closets during 1968				Pail Closets in use on 31/12/68
Ault Hucknall	1	24
Blackwell	1	6
Glapwell	—	—
Pleasley	1	9
Pinxton	—	2
Scarcliffe	—	—
Shirebrook	—	—
South Normanton	—	3
Tibshelf	—	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				3	45
				<hr/>	<hr/>

CLEANSING STATION

Treatments at South Normanton Cleansing Station are as follows :—

One mental defective had 42 supervised baths.

Scabies — 3 cases — 6 treatments.

REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Mr. Fowler has kindly supplied the following report. I must thank him for his help and co-operation.

RAINFALL

The total rainfall over the period was 26.62 inches compared with an average over the previous ten years of 25.40.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

Pinxton

The scheme prepared for extensions to the Pinxton Sewage Disposal Works in 1965 has been brought up to date, but is still awaiting Ministry approval.

This scheme which will take sewage from the Selston area of Basford R.D.C., will also cater for the proposed industrial sites off Wharf Road.

Blackwell

A scheme was prepared for extensions to the Blackwell Sewage Disposal Works which will bring the Works up to date and deal with the expected increase in flow due to housing development in the area. Ministry approval was obtained and construction work started; the work being estimated to cost £30,000.

Rowthorne

A small scheme was prepared to serve the village of Rowthorne and work was commenced, which will cost £8,800.

General

The remaining eleven Sewage Disposal Works are operating in a satisfactory manner, but mining subsidence is again affecting Works at South Normanton and Pleasley.

SEWERAGE

Routine inspections of sewers and manholes have been carried out throughout the sewerage system which is serving over 79% of the District population.

Palterton

Periodic cleansing is still being carried out to the 6" and 9" sewers in Main Street, Palterton, pending final ground settlement in the area when the sewer will then be relayed.

Pleasley

Following damage to the 6" sewer off Newboundmill Lane the route of the sewer was diverted and relayed.

ROADS AND SEWERS FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Blackwell

A scheme for roads, footpaths, sewers and garage sites was prepared for the proposed new housing site at Wire Lane, Newton.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Pinxton

A scheme for the construction of roads and sewers for an Industrial Estate off Wharf Road was prepared and carried out and surveys for a further future site.

Blackwell

The former National Coal Board Pithead Baths and Canteen at Berristow Lane, Hilcote was converted to Industrial premises and leased to a light engineering company.

DEMOLITION

Shirebrook

Various contracts for the demolition of old homes in the redevelopment area were carried out.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Scarcliffe

The fourteen former British Railways houses at Langwith Junction were improved and repaired to bring them up to modern standards.

BUILDING AND PLANNING

Plans

(i) The total number of plans submitted and accepted for scrutiny under the Planning Acts was 193.

(ii) The total number of plans submitted and accepted for scrutiny under the Building Regulations was 228.

Grants

91 Standard Grants were made and 19 Discretionary Grants were made for the improvement of older houses by private owners.

Housing Acts

90 house valuations, mainly of older property, were made under the Housing Acts.

Bus Shelters

During the year 2 bus shelters were erected on behalf of the Parish Councils.

Roadside Seats

During the year 2 roadside seats were provided and erected by the Rural District Council.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT—JANUARY 1968—DECEMBER 1968

May, 1969

15

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Commenced and Progress to Date	Remarks
Glapwell Lime Tree Avenue (Phase 2).	33	24 two bedroom bungalows 6 one bedroom bungalows 3 three bedroom houses	Feb. 1967 85%	This development utilizes the land previously occupied by Aluminium Bungalows. The Contract has been increased from 31 dwellings by an additional 2 Bungalows in Orchard Crescent. Communal T.V. Aerial System is installed capable of receiving B.B.C. 2.
Newton Main Street/ Bamford Street	6	4 two bedroom bungalows 2 three bedroom houses	Nov. 1967 100%	A redevelopment area planned as part of overall plan of the area.
Shirebrook Pear Tree Estate	280	68 two bedroom bungalows 75 two bedroom houses 137 three bedroom houses	Feb. 1967 90%	These dwellings are the first departure from traditional construction since the early Tarran and Aluminium Bungalows, they being of a Rationalised Traditional system, comprising Brick Gables with framed and cladding front and rear walls. Heating is by means of Solid Fuel, Gas or Electric Warm Air Systems. The layout is open front planning with rear service roads. 51 garages are to be built by the Council at various positions on the Site with a further block of 30 on Rowan Drive. Allowance is made for 100% garage accommodation should this be needed in the future.
South Normanton Church Street (Phase 2).	27	18 three bedroom houses 9 two bedroom flats	Oct. 1966 100%	This Phase now completes this section of the development area Church Street and The Croft and has taken in the diversion of Downing Street which will eventually cease to be entered by vehicular traffic, direct from Church Street.

PREPARATION WORK FOR FUTURE CONTRACTS

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Commenced and Progress to Date	Remarks
Pinxton Town Street/ Brookhill Crescent	17	Two bedroom Bungalows	—	This development takes in part of the land previously occupied by the Aluminium Bungalows but will have a frontage on Town Street adjacent the Sun Inn. Heating is to be by hot water radiators and the use of a coke burning closed room heater. Accommodation for 14 garages on 2 sites are catered for.
Newton Wire Lane	79	40 Bungalows 27 Houses 12 Flats	—	This is the site which was abandoned due to mining subsidence but is now clear of this. The old road pattern is generally being maintained for obvious economic reasons, although the actual disposition of the blocks of Dwellings are on more modern lines. These are all new types with the exception of the 2 bedroom flats designed in 1959 and proved very successful. All are to full Parker Morris Standard and heated with radiators and coke burning closed room heater. 100% garage accommodation is allowed for.
Blackwell Primrose Hill	—	—	—	Approximately 100 unfit houses occupy this site and negotiations are taking place with the N.C.B. for acquisition. Tenants still occupying these properties will be rehoused by this Authority. Actual number of houses proposed for this site are yet undetermined.

PREPARATION WORK FOR FUTURE CONTRACTS—Continued

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Type of Accommodation	Commenced and Progress to Date	Remarks
Tibshelf St. Thomas's Row (Phase I).	62	20 two bedroom Bungalows 4 two bedroom Flats 28 two bedroom Houses 10 three bedroom houses	—	The area for redevelopment is on the west side of Newton Road up to Alfreton Road. Already a number of tenants of St. Thomas's Row have been re-housed by means of re-lets and it is necessary to use the new Site at Wire Lane to complete the evacuation in order that demolition can be undertaken prior to redevelopment.
Shirebrook Clumber Street	—	—	—	This is to be the First Phase of a Comprehensive Central Area Development for which agreement of layout with the County Planning Department has not yet been finalised.

MODERNISATION SCHEMES

Site Location	Number of Dwellings	Remarks
Blackwell Central Drive	60	A Contract has been let for work to be commenced on the older properties i.e. 1919 scheme.
Langwith Moorfield Lane	27	All completed.
Tibshelf Spa Croft	40	All completed.
Pinxton Wharf Road	20	All completed.
Shirebrook Park Avenue/ Garden Avenue	48	It is anticipated this scheme will be undertaken towards the Autumn 1969.

HOUSING PROVIDED BY COUNCIL BY DECEMBER 1968

Pre War	....	....	....	....	....	....	1099
Post War (Traditional)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3625
Tarran Bungalows	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
Acquired Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	245
							<hr/>
							5061
							<hr/> <hr/>

EXTERNAL PAINTING PROGRAMME, 1968

The following Contracts were undertaken :—

A.	South Normanton	....	....	....	....	196 Dwellings
B.	Langwith	....	....	....	....	143 Dwellings
C.	Newton	}	....	....	....	117 Dwellings
	Tibshelf					
	Blackwell					
D.	New Houghton	}	....	....	....	106 Dwellings
	Langwith Junction					
E.	Hillstown	....	....	....	....	76 Dwellings
F.	Scarcliffe	....	....	....	....	49 Dwellings
						<hr/>
	Total	....	....	....	....	687
						<hr/> <hr/>

HOUSING MAINTENANCE

Jobs completed during the year :—

		Northern Area	Southern Area	Total
Bricklayers	....	1,441	830	2,271
Joiners	....	1,530	876	2,406
Plumbers	....	2,899	1,650	4,549
Plasterers	....	127	108	235
Electricians	....	652	408	1,060
Miscellaneous	....	789	1,163	1,952
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		7,438	5,035	12,473
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Section 47. No action was taken under this section of the Act.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

There were no cases of this disease notified during the year and 517 children received primary immunisations against this disease.

Scarlet fever

There were 10 cases of scarlet fever but this is a mild illness these days with few complications.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of polio reported during the year and immunisation against this disease continued at all clinics.

Measles

There were 75 cases of measles notified during the year. The Government released measles vaccine during this year and a programme of immunisation was commenced in the County Clinics. It is to be hoped this will reduce the measles cases in due course.

Whooping cough

There were 6 cases of whooping cough notified during the year all in children under five. This is a big reduction on last year's figures.

Food Poisoning

No case of food poisoning was notified.

Infective Jaundice

In the summer this unpleasant illness became notifiable for the first time and in the remaining months of the year we had 20 cases notified. There was a small outbreak in the Glapwell area which subsided, fortunately, quite quickly. All were in school children or young adults.

I am glad to report that there were no deaths from infectious disease during 1968.

Immunisation against the following illnesses is carried out at all infant welfare centres and I beg all mothers to avail themselves of this free service. It is the future health of their children that is at risk when they are not immunised against Measles, whooping cough, polio, tetanus and diphtheria. Immunisation against tuberculosis is carried out at the Secondary Schools.

Tuberculosis

I am very pleased to report that there were only three cases of tuberculosis notified this year, a reduction of one on last year. Only one of these cases was pulmonary and there were no deaths from the disease. This is a very good record and makes one feel that this dreadful disease is nearly conquered.

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1968.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified										Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District											
	At all Ages	At Ages—years									Shirebrook	S. Nornanton	Pinxton	Tibshelf	Blackwell	Pleasley	Scarcliffe	A. Hucknall	Clapwell			
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35										35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & upwards
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Erysipelas	10	1	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—			
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—			
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cerebral-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Poliomyelitis (Non ")	75	6	9	14	14	15	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—			
Measles	6	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5			
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Meningococcal Meningitis	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Infective jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			
TOTALS	118	7	11	15	16	20	32	6	3	6	—	—	2	3	1	3	1	14	6	33	38	19

FACTORIES ACT

There are 78 factories registered in the Blackwell Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

(Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities	1	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority	57	74	6
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	20	18	4
Totals	78	93	10

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number Found	Number Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	4	—	1
Totals	16	16	—	1

3.—Outwork

Nature of work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
Wearing apparel, making	25	—
Total	25	—

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Chairman and Members of the District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report of the work of the department, which has followed a very similar pattern as the last few years. Comments and statistics are set out on the following pages, under appropriate headings.

Whilst substantial progress has been made during recent years in replacing unfit houses and improving many sub-standard houses, housing conditions in some parts of the area are still far from satisfactory and will present a major problem for some years to come. The full effect of the decisions following the special survey of the Central Area of Shirebrook in 1960 is only just becoming apparent. Whilst the process of re-housing and demolition in this part of the district, is causing and will cause many problems, the work in hand will provide for an almost new Shirebrook and is work which is appreciated by citizens in the area.

The Bill before Parliament to further improve housing legislation includes provision for dealing with sub-standard properties by inclusion in Improvement Areas. These provisions will need very careful consideration as they provide for the Council to purchase and improve houses where satisfactory progress cannot be made by securing the co-operation of private owners. Private owners, other than large companies and nationalised industries, generally lack, or are unwilling to spend the substantial capital sums required to repair and improve houses. Recent Council experiences in this sphere will undoubtedly adversely affect decisions to carry out large scale schemes to purchase houses for repair and improvement, so that there must be some initial concern as to whether the new provisions will result in the improvements hoped for.

A Smoke Control programme has now been approved and work on preparation of the first Smoke Control Area was well in hand at the end of the year and it is hoped the first Order will be approved in 1969.

The maintenance of an efficient cleansing service, along with a scheme for the salvage of waste paper, rags, metal and other materials, continues as an important section of the department's work. This work is continuously under review with a view to

providing an improved service, both from the public health aspect and the regularity of the collection. An improvement during the year was the decision to purchase a S & D Pakamatic vehicle with automatic bin lift. This provides for almost dustless collection and substantially reduces the strain on the workmen. Polythene bins are being tried in parts of the district, and whilst these have some benefits, they have caused other problems and at present there is some doubt as to their suitability in this area.

At a time when many areas are experiencing difficulty in obtaining suitable refuse disposal sites a number of railway cuttings are becoming disused. If these can be purchased they should provide this area with refuse disposal sites for some 20 years.

Whilst the disposal of derelict and abandoned vehicles has been well controlled there were indications at the end of the year that the problem is increasing and that a review of the organisation to deal with these may be required.

I have again had the fullest co-operation and support of staff in dealing with the many problems which inevitably arise and I desire to record my appreciation and thanks for their loyalty. Fortunately the cleansing staff has still a good proportion of long service employees, which largely contributes to the good service the district obtains.

May I also thank colleagues in other departments for their support and the spirit of co-operation in all sections of the Council's service.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT CLARKSON, F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Meadow Lane,
South Normanton,
Derbys.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS**General Sanitation :**

Water Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	15
Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	902
Drains tested	....	....	....	....	....	81
Stables and piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	49
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	122
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	23
Sanitary conveniences and ashbins	....	....	....	....	....	114
Tents, vans and sheds	....	....	....	....	....	173
Public Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	—
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	18
Factories and outworkers	....	....	....	....	....	92
Refuse collection	....	....	....	....	....	34
Refuse disposal	....	....	....	....	....	30
Disposal of old vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	183
Street cleansing and litter	....	....	....	....	....	11
Salvage	....	....	....	....	....	8
Rats and mice	....	....	....	....	....	2,198
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions)						
Act, 1956	....	....	....	....	....	11
Farms	....	....	....	....	....	7
Schools	....	....	....	....	....	2
River pollution prevention	....	....	....	....	....	4
Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act	....	....	....	....	....	167
Petroleum Acts	....	....	....	....	....	89
Scrap Metal Dealers	....	....	....	....	....	10
Noise Abatement Act	....	....	....	....	....	5
Infectious diseases	....	....	....	....	....	43
Interviews and appointments	....	....	....	....	....	909
Miscellaneous visits	....	....	....	....	....	1,059
						6,359

Clean Air Act :

Industrial	....	....	....	....	....	20
Colliery spoilbanks	....	....	....	....	....	18
Smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	18
Domestic	....	....	....	....	....	23
Smoke Control Area Survey	....	....	....	....	....	584
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	43

Housing

Number of inspections and re-inspections of houses under Public Health Acts	568
Number of inspections and re-inspections of houses under Housing Acts	1,233
Number of visits to houses re. overcrowding	2
Number of inspections and re-visits to verminous houses	196
Miscellaneous housing enquiries	233
Re. dangerous buildings	—
	<hr/> 2,232

Meat, Food and Food Premises :

Visits to slaughterhouses	....	....	....	....	1,776
Shops and stalls (re. meat)	....	....	....	....	144
Fried Fish shops	....	....	....	....	28
Food preparing premises	....	....	....	....	36
Inquiries re. unsound food	....	....	....	....	6
Market stalls and delivery vehicles			....	....	578
Other Food premises	....	....	....	....	257
Milk distribution	....	....	....	....	17
Ice cream premises	....	....	....	....	50
Canteens, cafes etc.	....	....	....	....	20
Licensed premises	....	....	....	....	28
					<hr/> 2,940
					<hr/>
			Total	....	12,237
					<hr/>

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

	Served during 1968	Complied with during 1968	Out- standing on 31/12/68
Informal Public Health Act Notices	472	550	289
Statutory Public Health Act Notices	15	12	7
Statutory Housing Act Notices	3	10	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	490	572	301
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS**Dwelling houses**

Cleansed	6
Vermin Disinfestation	36
Ventilation Improved	3
Windows Repaired	194
Walls rendered free from dampness	119
Plasterwork repaired	149
Floors re-laid or repaired	67
Woodwork renewed or repaired	89
Fireplaces and grates repaired	87
Cooking facilities improved	177
Kitchen boilers repaired or improved	157
Food stores improved	29
Coal stores improved	17
Washing accommodation provided or improved	6
Roofs repaired	133
Walls pointed and brickwork repaired	109
Chimney stacks repaired	71
Damp proof course provided	4
Eaves gutters and downspouts repaired	94
Yards and passages paved or repaired	26
Yards cleansed	4
Living vans removed	26
Baths provided	156

Drainage :

Drainage provided, re laid or repaired	83
Drains cleansed	191
Gullies provided or repaired	22
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	38
Ventilators repaired	7
Cesspools and septic tanks repaired	3
Septic tank and filter provided	3
Drains connected to sewer	—

Sinks :

New sinks provided	54
New sink waste pipe provided	54
Sink waste pipes repaired	5

Closet Accommodation :

Buildings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	24
Closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	11
Water closet cisterns provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	18
Water closet pedestals renewed or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	13
Water closet service pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	14

Miscellaneous :

Dangerous, defective and dilapidated buildings demolished						3
Accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	....	13
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	....	....	....	....	....	5
Other nuisances abated.	....	....	....	....	....	5

Statutory Action :

The following action has been taken during the year :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961 — SECTION 18

- (a) Drain repaired at Nos. 2 and 4 Waverley Street, Tibshelf, at a cost of £5 18s. 0d.
- (b) Drain repaired at No. 13 Corn Close, South Normanton, at a cost of £27 16s. 4d.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 — SECTION 93

- (a) Housing repairs at No. 2 George Street, Pinxton.
Court proceedings—Abatement Order and £5 14s. 0d. costs.
Repair work in default at a cost of £71 15s. 3d.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 — SECTION 9

- (a) Housing repairs at Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, York Road, Shirebrook, at a cost of £1,380 1s. 8d.
All the above costs are recoverable from the various owners.

HOUSING

The delays in keeping to the Housing Programme in the Parish of Shirebrook, referred to in my last report, were finally solved and in March a Clearance Area was represented in respect of the very centre of the parish. This area included 258 pink properties (unfit) and 31 grey properties. It will be linked with a plan for extensive re-development of this area.

Substantial progress was also made in other parishes and by the end of the year official representations had been accepted in respect of 530 houses. These included St. Thomas Row, Sunny Bank and Alferton Road, Tibshelf, and Primrose Hill, Blackwell.

Other work included the demolition of 51 houses and the closing of 5 houses. Two houses were demolished to facilitate road and other improvements. A total of 119 families were re-housed during the year—73 from unfit houses in Clearance Areas and 46 from other unfit properties.

Repair work was completed at seven houses, following default in compliance with Statutory Notices at a cost of £1,380.

A detailed statement is set out below of cases in hand, along with statistics showing progress under the various headings :

Details of present position in relation to Demolition and Closing Orders and Clearance Areas.

Demolition Orders :

No. 86 High Street and adjoining cottage, South Normanton—No. 86 still occupied by aged person. Order dates back to 1958.

The Cottage, Hilcote Lane, Hilcote—Still occupied by aged owner/occupier. Order dated March, 1960.

Birchwood House, South Normanton—Still occupied. Order dated April, 1960.

No. 40 Albert Street, South Normanton—still occupied by aged owner/occupier. Order dated June, 1965.

Nos. 28/30 King Street, South Normanton—Unoccupied. Appeal against Orders to County Court on 8th December, 1966, allowed 'by consent' on completion of an undertaking to repair and improve. Repair and improvement work almost completed.

4 Cottages, Astwith Common—Orders dated October, 1966—Unoccupied—proposals for re-conditioning being considered.

Colliery Rows, Blackwell (90 houses)—Orders dated October, 1966—66 families re-housed.

Nos. 164, 166, 168 Town Street, Pinxton—Demolished September, 1968.

Church Farm Cottage, Upper Langwith — Demolition Order made April, 1966. Unoccupied. Demolition deferred.

Apsley Cottages (3) Langwith—Demolition Orders—Unoccupied and awaiting demolition.

No. 32 Main Street, Palterton—Demolition Order, September, 1966. Still occupied.

Closing Orders :

Nos. 56 and 58 Main Street, Newton—Still occupied by aged persons. Orders dated December, 1962.

Nos. 40 and 40a Church Street, Pinxton—Orders dated December 1966—unoccupied.

No. 57 West End, Pinxton—Order dated March, 1967—Unoccupied from June, 1968.

No. 70 Newboundmill Lane, Pleasley—Closing Order dated September, 1966—still occupied.

No. 72 Newboundmill Lane, Pleasley—Closing Order revoked—house completely reconditioned.

No. 4 Back Lane, Glapwell—Closing Order dated October, 1966—re-housing deferred.

Clearance Area No. 78 :

Clumber Street, Welbeck Terrace, Portland Road, Station Road, Shirebrook (80 houses)—Demolition completed in February, 1968.

Clearance Area No. 80 :

Nos. 2, 4, 6, Birchwood Lane, and Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 Alfreton Road, South Normanton—Demolition completed in September, 1968.

Clearance Area No. 82 :

Nos. 1—35 Austin Street, Shirebrook (18 houses)—Demolition completed in December, 1968.

Clearance Area No. 83 :

Nos. 33—57 Vernon Street and 1—29 Merchant Street, Shirebrook (28 houses)—Confirmed by Ministry in March, 1967—all families re-housed in 1968 and eight houses demolished.

Clearance Area No. 85 :

Nos. 1—31 Nicholson's Row, Shirebrook (16 houses)—Represented July, 1967, and confirmed by Ministry on 30th November, 1967—all families re-housed by December, 1968.

Clearance Area No. 84 :

Central area of Shirebrook including 258 houses in Thickey Bank, Station Road, Cavendish Street, Devonshire Street, Morris Street, Portland Road and Clumber Street—the Compulsory Purchase Order for this area also included 31 other properties—represented in March, 1968.

Clearance Area No. 86 :

Nos. 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 Main Street, Newton—represented in July, 1968 and confirmed by the Ministry in December, 1968.

SUMMARY OF DEMOLITIONS AND RE-HOUSING

1.	Houses demolished under provisions of Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	4
2.	Houses closed under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961	....					5
3.	Houses demolished in Clearance Area—Section 42 Housing Act 1957	....	....	....	....	....	47
4.	Number of families re-housed from unfit houses to be demolished or closed and houses in Clearance Areas	....					119
5.	Number of persons affected by re-housing referred to in previous paragraph (4)	....	....	....	....	....	393

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

1.	After Informal Action	....	....	....	....	....	121
2.	After formal notices under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957 :—						
	(a) by owner	....	....	....	....	....	1
	(b) by Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	7
3.	After formal notices under Public Health Acts	....					5

OVERCROWDING

At the end of the year there were three cases of statutory overcrowding in South Normanton and one in Pinxton, the Pinxton case being covered by a licence to use the house in excess of the permitted number. One case of overcrowding affecting 4 persons was abated by removing to a larger house.

Improvement of Houses :

The policy of systematically examining various parts of the district, as outlined in the report to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, following the receipt of Circular 42/62 has continued, and the present position is as follows :—

Shirebrook Model Village :

The policy agreed with the National Coal Board in 1961 to repair and improve all houses in this area proceeded satisfactorily until around mid 1968, by which time 403 of the 496 dwellings had

been repaired and improved. Changing economic conditions particularly so far as it affects the coal industry has now slowed this work down and little progress has been made during the last 12 months.

There are still 28 flats and 65 houses in need of repair and improvement. Whilst assurances have been given that these are being considered, the prospect of early progress is not good. Some of these properties are leasehold and this increases the difficulties.

Shirebrook Central Area :

Work in this area is proceeding on the basis of the Special Report submitted in 1960, with some amendments. As mentioned in previous reports there has been very little progress with the improvement of houses and in consequence the areas for clearance have been increased.

By the end of the year almost 500 houses had been dealt with or represented for clearance—this is one-third of the houses in this area and when re-housing and demolition has taken place it will allow for the re-planning and re-building of the centre of this, the largest parish in the district.

York Road/Central Drive, Shirebrook :

Whilst repair of houses in this area has been slow, chiefly due to the necessity for the various works to be carried out by the Council on the basis of recovering the cost under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, it is now possible to report the completion of all outstanding repairs by finishing the last contract affecting 7 houses and costing £1,380 1s. 8d.

Some of the houses have been improved and attention will now be directed to securing further improvements at properties in this area.

Hillstown :

The attention given to this area during the past few years has resulted in many improvements and little trouble has been experienced during this year.

Langwith Colliery Village

The scheme agreed with the National Coal Board to repair and improve 368 properties in a period of 3 years has been completed. Along with the improvement and repair of the houses, the whole appearance of the area is very much better.

Doe Lea :

The scheme for the improvement of 227 houses in East Street, Centre Street, West Street and Garden Row was complete by the end of the year, except for the tarmac paving of some of the roads and foot-paths.

Lincoln Street, Tibshelf :

It became obvious towards the end of the year that no progress could be made with negotiations for the repair and improvement of houses in this area, or for demolition, and a decision was made to deal with the properties in 1969 as a Clearance Area ; for Compulsory Purchase and redevelopment.

Park Lane, Pinxton :

In 1960 it was decided to deal with 100 houses in this area by repair and improvement, and where necessary for the Council to purchase properties and repair and improve. Since this date many improvements have been secured, most the houses, are now owned by the District Council and there are only isolated houses still in need of improvement.

New Houghton :

A further 46 houses in Portland Street were repaired and improved, bringing the total of National Coal Board houses dealt with in this area to 115. In addition 29 private houses in Stanton Street, all with standard amenities, were repaired.

Unfortunately no progress has been made with 48 houses (one side of Verney Street) and it appears probable that these will have to be dealt with by demolition.

Improvement Grants :

These continue to be dealt with by the Engineer's Department following consultation with the Health Department.

		<i>No. of Grants</i>	<i>No. of Houses affected</i>
Discretionary Grants	....	15	45
Standard Grants	....	86	86
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		101	131
		<hr/>	<hr/>

This compared with 77 Grants approved in 1967 affecting 77 houses.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

A statement of premises treated is set out below—this follows a similar pattern to the previous year and there are no special circumstances requiring comment :—

Bed Bugs :

No. of houses disinfested— Private	1
------------------------------------	------	------	------	---

Cockroaches :

No. of houses disinfested— Private	2
------------------------------------	------	------	------	---

Ants :

No. of houses disinfested— Council	7
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Private	1
---------	------	------	------	---

Clover Mite :

No. of houses disinfested— Council	12
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Wasps :

No. of houses disinfested— Council	2
------------------------------------	------	------	------	---

Private	1
---------	------	------	------	---

Slugs and Silver Fish :

No. of houses disinfested— Private	1
------------------------------------	------	------	------	---

Ermine Moth :

Premises treated	7
------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

34

This disinfestation work is carried out by the Council's trained staff and mainly consists of using suitable vermicides and spraying under pressure. Vermicides used include Cooper's Multi-Spray, Gammexane, D.D.T. Lindane and dieldrin, and Arkotine for Ermine Moth.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

All animals slaughtered for food continue to be examined in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966. The latter Regulations became operative from the 30th September, 1966, and for the first time provided the Council with some power to control the hours of slaughtering. After consultation with the trade, hours of slaughter were agreed and whilst these allow for slaughtering on two evenings to 7.00 p.m. and on Saturdays to 1.00 p.m. they are a substantial improvement. Sunday slaughtering has now been eliminated and the amount of work by Inspectors outside normal hours has been reduced. It is still, however, necessary to maintain

a rota system of Inspectors to deal with work outside normal hours and details of this additional work are set out below :—

No. of evenings meat inspection done after normal hours	61
No. of Saturdays involving meat inspection	.... 52
No. of Sundays involving meat inspection	.... 1
Total no. of hours worked in excess of normal time	.... 299

Carcasses passed as fit for human consumption are marked in accordance with Regulations and fees are payable by butchers at the rate per carcase of 2/6d. for beasts, 9d. for pigs and calves and 6d. for sheep*. The income from these fees amounted to £1,175 9s. 7d. compared with £1,407 9s. 1d. for 1967.

*A deduction of 10% is made for large quantities at two wholesale slaughter-houses.

No. of Animals Slaughtered and Examined :

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse(A)	1694	264	43	8048	4045	—	14094
Wholesale Private Slaughterhouse(B)	1787	35	8	4654	3731	—	10215
Other Private Slaughterhouses (North)	265	3	—	736	795	—	1799
Other Private Slaughterhouses (South)	228	118	—	1338	856	—	2540
	3974	420	51	14776	9427	—	28648
Comparative figures for 1967	4759	579	58	16691	10696	—	32783

Condemnation of Carcases and Offal :

The total amount of meat and offal condemned amounted to 11 tons, 18 cwts. 86 lbs. and included the whole carcase and offal of 2 beasts, 4 pigs, 12 sheep and 1 calf.

There has been no significant change in the incidence of disease in the food animals slaughtered during the year.

The arrangement to stain green all condemned meat and offal still continues, after which it is transferred to a processing plant in an adjoining district for conversion and use as a fertilizer.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	—	3	1	17	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	726	131	—	829	731	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	18.27	31.9	2.00	5.73	7.80	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	41	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.03	—	—	—	.43	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

A summary of food condemned is set out below :—

Condemnations for Tuberculosis :

Beef Offal	57 lbs.	Pork Offal	3 lbs.
Pork	459 lbs.		

Condemnations for Cysticercus Bovis :

Beef	12 lbs.	Beef Offal	120 lbs.
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Condemnations for Diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis :

Beef	2,460 lbs.	Mutton	739 lbs.
Beef Offal	14,043 lbs.	Mutton Offal	4,689 lbs.

Pork	....	801 lbs.	Veal	....	35 lbs.
Pork Offal	....	3,448 lbs.	Veal Offal	....	8 lbs.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD :

Details of food condemned as unsound or unfit for human consumption, other than condemnations arising at slaughterhouses is set out below :—

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at Wholesale premises	—	3	84
Meat in retail shops	—	—	—
Cooked meat and meat products	—	—	74
Canned meats	—	1	—
Other canned foods	—	4	49
Other foods	—	—	62
	—	10	45

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are 10 private slaughterhouses licensed, 2 of these being engaged in the wholesale meat trade and slaughtering 84% of the animals dealt with in the district. No premises are licensed for the slaughter of horses.

Except for minor items these slaughterhouses were satisfactorily operated throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of licences issued	34
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959

Details are set out below showing premises registered and

samples submitted for examination. It will be noted that 7 samples were placed in Grades III/IV. These were from the same manufacturer and were mainly due to faulty plant.

Premises Registered :

(a) Manufacture and sale of ice cream ....	....	....	1
(b) Sale of ice cream ....	....	....	1
(c) Sale of pre-packed ice cream ....	....	....	198
			<hr/>
			200
			<hr/> <hr/>

Results of Ice Cream Samples :

Ice Cream				Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Pasteurised ....	....	....	....	13	2	4	3	22
Pasteurised Soft ....	....	....	....	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-packed ....	....	....	....	3	1	—	—	4
Ice lollies ....	....	....	....	5	—	—	—	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				21	3	4	3	31
				<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

These Regulations, which have been operative from 1st January, 1964, require that liquid egg shall be pasteurised and satisfy the requirements of the alpha-amylase test. Only three bakers in this area use a small quantity of liquid egg, and three samples from these bakeries have been examined and reported to be satisfactory.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR PREPARATION OF PRESERVED FOODS ETC.

There are 31 premises within the district registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation/manufacture of sausages, preserved foods, etc.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

There are 434 food premises within the district, a classified schedule of these being set out below.

Business	Tibshelf	Pinxton	South Normanton	Blackwell	Ault Hucknall	Glapwell	Pleasley	Scarliffe	Shirebrook	Total
Ice Cream Manufacturers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canteens, Cafes and Restaurants	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	5	7	27
Meals Served	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Bakehouses	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Butchers Shops and Making Up Rooms	4	4	7	2	—	—	1	4	11	33
Confectionery, Bread and Cakes	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	20
Fish Friers	2	4	4	1	2	—	—	2	7	22
Grocers	4	8	10	4	1	1	3	12	23	66
Wet Fish and Greengrocers	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	8	18
Mixed Business	11	21	24	12	8	5	10	22	23	136
Licensed Premises	9	10	16	10	3	2	4	14	15	83
Corn Merchants	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Stalls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
TOTAL	38	58	77	35	17	9	21	65	114	434

All these premises have had a detailed inspection since these Regulations became operative and routine inspections are maintained on a regular basis — 552 inspections being made during the year under review.

Generally the premises have been well maintained, 13 preliminary notices were served in respect of contraventions and 12 of these were satisfactorily complied with. No case has arisen necessitating legal proceedings.

A summary of contraventions dealt with is set out below :—

Improved ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	2
Cleansing of equipment	....	....	....	....	....	3
Cleansing of premises	....	....	....	....	....	5
Improved sanitary accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	1
Improved waste disposal	....	....	....	....	....	1
Smoking on premises	....	....	....	....	....	2

Details of premises in relation to Regulations 16 and 19

No of premises	....	....	....	....	....	425
No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	....	....	....	....	....	425
No. of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	....	....	....	....	....	277
No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	....	....	....	....	....	276

THE FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

These and the Amendment Regulations became operative from the 1st January, 1967, and provide for improved control of this class of food trader.

After careful consideration had been given to the interpretation and operation of these Regulations, and after consultation with adjoining authorities to ensure uniform action, circular letters were issued to all known stall holders and traders using mobile vans. These circulars drew attention to the Regulation, included information regarding fittings for mobile vans and booklet summaries of the Regulations.

During the year 578 inspections have been made of market stalls and mobile vans, and 11 preliminary notices served. No prosecutions have been necessary.

Details of improvements secured are as follows :—

Improved washing facilities	....	....	....	....	8
Provision of first aid equipment	....	....	....	....	6
Display of name and address	....	....	....	....	5

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year complaints regarding food supplies have been received and dealt with as follows :—

- (a) Wire in sliced loaf — delay in making complaint resulted in loss of evidence — warning to bakery.
- (b) Mouldy Choc. Swiss Roll — Arose as a result of high humidity during automatic wrapping. These rolls are now coded to indicate date of making and improvements in automatic wrapping were secured. Warning to bakery.
- (c) Unfit sausages — When complaint was received it was too late to make judgement of condition on sale. Followed up by detailed examination of place and methods of manufacture and retailing.
- (d) Finger stall in can of apricots—Food canned in South Africa. Warning to distributors and canners.
- (e) Bread containing mouse droppings — Confirmed by Analyst. Very slight infestation of bakery by mice, first reported on date bread made. In view of previous good record this bakery were given a severe warning.
- (f) Unfit pork joint (yellow colour) — This complaint was made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and nearly one

month elapsed before it was reported to this office, consequently it was impossible to check whether the complaint was justified. No other complaints in respect of joints from the same pig retailed in same area.

The Food and Drugs authority for this area is the Derbyshire Country Council, and sampling is done under the supervision of the County Analyst, who has very kindly supplied the following details of work carried out within the district :—

“63 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Blackwell Rural District Council during the year 1968.

A sample of Untreated Milk contained a small amount of added water. A formal sample was taken and found to be satisfactory.

Canned Stewed Steak was slightly deficient in meat and the matter was taken up with the manufacturer.

An Orange Flavour Drink contained excess saccharin and a sample of Sugar Confectionery (Non-Pareils) contained a non-permitted colouring matter. In each case a formal sample was taken and found to be satisfactory.”

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no premises within the district engaged in killing and dressing table poultry, so that it has not been necessary to put into practice the recommendations set out in Circular 22/61, and no complaints have been received regarding poultry retailed within the district.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

The sale of loose raw milk has been prohibited in this area since January, 1955.

There are 56 registered distributors of milk in the area, 17 inspections have been made during the year, and samples examined as below. The whole of the pasteurised milk is now processed outside the district. There are 4 farmers in the area who produce and/or retail raw T.T. milk, and a large proportion of this milk is sold in adjoining areas. One complaint of a dirty milk bottle was made and investigated by the Food and Drugs Authority. This resulted in a caution to the dairy.

A system of sampling milk as a check on distribution and to satisfy the District Council that this important food is receiving adequate supervision has continued—24 samples being examined as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Methylene Blue Test	....	....	....	7 satisfactory
				1 unsatisfactory

Pasteurised Milk

Methylene Blue Test	....	....	....	10 satisfactory
Phosphatase Test	10 satisfactory

Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test	6 satisfactory
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Brucellosis — Circular 17/66

Following the receipt of this Circular arrangements were made for the routine sampling of untreated T.T. milk retailed, and/or produced within the area. These arrangements have continued and 8 samples have been examined by the Ring Test method and all reported negative.

During the last 2 years the position has improved, chiefly by farmers changing their methods of sending *all* milk for pasteurisation, so that now only four farmers produce raw T.T. milk and two of these retail all their production in adjoining areas. One distributor brings a small quantity of this class of milk into the area from an adjoining district.

The only trouble during the year arises from bottle samples, of milk produced within the area, taken by an adjoining authority. One such sample was positive on Ring Test and the farmer's Veterinary Officer was called in to check and sample the herd — 9 individual milk samples were examined and 4 blood tests made and all re-actors and doubtful cows withdrawn from the herd and sent to the Market.

Arising from these incidents and the paper submitted by Dr. Warin, Oxford Medical Officer of Health at the Royal Society of Health Congress, the Health Committee decided to press for the pasteurisation of *all* milk sold in the area and to this end made representations to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In a district of this character all milk could very easily be pasteurised and thus become a safer food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Whilst a substantial number of complaints have been received regarding rat infestation they have all been of a fairly minor character and no heavy infestation has been noted in the District during the period under review. The Council's refuse tips and

sewage works have continued to receive regular inspections and have been kept under reasonable control.

Sewer treatments have continued with the use of sodium fluoracetamide (direct baiting) and in order to overcome staff difficulties Rentokil of Nottingham was employed to carry out one treatment under local authority supervision.

The poison most commonly used has been Warfarin but towards the end of the year Racumin dust was successfully used for the treatment of hedgerows. Some Racumin bait has been purchased and it is intended to experiment with the use of this bait during 1969.

Towards the end of the year the District Council decided to offer a Contract System in respect of farm and similar premises and in December circulars were forwarded to all farm premises regarding this and it is hoped to follow this work up early in 1969.

Details of properties and infestations are set out below :—

		<i>Type of Property</i>	
		<i>Non-</i>	
		<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
<i>Properties other than sewers</i>			
1.	No. of properties in district	14,636	161
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	410	5
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	230	4
	(ii) Mice	36	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifica- tion	186	10
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	33	—
	(ii) Mice	—	—

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licensed premises	....	....	....	....	4
Number of inspections	....	....	....	....	6

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of premises licensed	....	....	....	....	1
Number of inspections	....	....	....	....	2

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 4 site licences in respect of individual caravans and these have caused no difficulty.

Difficulties still arise, from time to time, by unauthorised camping by gypsy type families and whilst these have not been so great as in the past 2 years it has nevertheless been necessary to move 27 living vans and it has needed 173 visits by Inspectors. Generally this is most unpleasant, but if not carried out promptly serious public health nuisances do arise. The co-operation of the Police in dealing with these problems is appreciated.

The smaller number of vans using unauthorised sites arises from the policy of securing the fencing of sites likely to be used and the policy of the Committee that such vans should be moved as quickly as possible.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928-36

No. of licensed premises — 47	(including a bulk storage depot with accommodation for 630,033 gallons of petrol and 676,183 gallons of fuel oil)
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No of inspections of premises	89
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The supervision of these premises continues, with the co-operation of the Derbyshire Fire Service, and electrical certificates are obtained before licences are renewed. All tanks which have been in position over 20 years are subject to regular testing. During the year 2 old tanks were tested and passed satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

There has been little change during the year and industrial smoke and pollution continues to be controlled, with very little nuisance arising. Time smoke observations have been made on 18 occasions and no contravention of the Regulations noted.

The colliery spoilbanks continue to be regularly examined, and for this purpose 18 inspections were made. The spoilbanks have been well maintained, the only one needing special attention being the old spoilbank at the Langwith Colliery where a serious fire broke out 5 years ago. The position here continues to improve and the nuisance has been kept to a minimum.

Towards the end of the year, all spoilbanks within the district came under the direct supervision of the Area Civil Engineer and future visits will be arranged in co-operation with his department.

Whilst this is not included in the 'Black Areas' it is almost surrounded by areas in this category and consequently the Council had continually reviewed the problem of domestic smoke and its reduction by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

Efforts to establish Smoke Control Areas in 1962 were not proceeded with due to difficulties arising in adjoining districts in securing proper and adequate delivery of authorised fuels. With the improvement in fuel supplies and the clarification of the position of the miners in relation to allowances for concessionary coal the position was reconsidered and in due course a Phased Programme for Smoke Control Areas was approved in September 1967, and submitted for Ministry approval, which was obtained in due course.

This programme covers the whole district and allows for 19 Smoke Control Areas to cover the whole area by 1988. The first area is in Shirebrook and the survey work is almost completed.

Section 3 (2) — Approval of Furnaces :

Two applications were approved during the year.

North East Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee :
Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution—Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies :
National Society for Clean Air—National Conference and East Midlands Division :

The Council continues to be represented at meetings of these bodies and Councillor J. W. Wass was re-elected a Member of the Divisional Council of the East Midlands Division of the National Society for Clean Air.

Derbyshire Clean Air Joint Consultative Committee meetings are held quarterly and deal with problems and difficulties arising within the area of the Committee. They are most valuable in keeping in touch with the position in adjoining areas.

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 :

Half hourly observations have been made as follows :—

Year	No. of observations	No. of Offences		
		Black Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Dark Smoke
1968	18	—	—	—
Total (1960-68)	766	54	38	6

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations have been operated since 1958, each with a soot deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument.

As from 1968, the readings from these are being recorded in the metric system. The records for 1958-1967 are available at the offices and the yearly average over this period was :—

			Tons/sq. mile	Mg. SO ³ per sq. cm./day
Hamlet Lane	....	....	10.54	1.55
Langwith Junction	....	....	11.90	1.54
Glapwell Hill	....	....	13.70	0.90

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGES

These record the solid matter (dissolved and undissolved) deposited in the area around the instrument giving readings in MILLIGRAMMES per SQUARE METRE per day.

Month	Deposited matter—mg/m ²		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	133.8	154.4	134.7
February	127.1	139.8	172.9
March	154.5	152.8	137.5
April	173.7	218.4	148.3
May	118.4	143.4	122.5
June	121.3	151.6	143.5
July	168.1	163.7	121.8
August	335.3	159.2	172.9
September	160.7	141.8	113.9
October	407.5	65.4	48.8
November	94.2	123.2	81.1
December	98.7	129.5	93.4
Monthly Average	174.4	145.3	124.3

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENTS

These are specially coated cylinders which record the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere. The readings represent milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day. These sulphur readings, due to the position of the instruments, reflect to a large extent the degree of pollution from domestic sources i.e. the open fires of private householders.

Month	SO ₂ —Mgms. per 100 sq. c.m./day		
	Hamlet Lane, South Normanton	Langwith Junction	Glapwell Hill
January	2.07	3.40	1.11
February	2.44	2.53	1.18
March	1.77	2.65	0.96
April	1.49	1.85	0.71
May	1.13	1.60	0.55
June	0.80	1.04	0.48
July	0.81	1.18	0.52
August	0.91	1.21	0.53
September	0.95	1.37	0.51
October	1.28	1.86	0.76
November	0.96	2.23	1.75
December	2.11	3.23	1.33
Monthly Average	1.39	2.01	0.87

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER

During the year this instrument was used from January to March at the home of Councillor G. Smith, Beech House, Stubbin Wood, Langwith Junction, whose co-operation in this matter is much appreciated.

The following results were obtained :—

Month	Location	Average concentration Microgrammes/cu.m/day
January	Beech House	198.7
February	Beech House	208.3
March	Beech House	123.0

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Work under this Act is largely dealt with by one Technical Officer, who is also responsible for other operations of the Department's work.

The total number of premises registered at the end of the year was 177, an increase of 20. The increased registrations are largely the result of a systematic survey of the District, which has been commenced with a view to dealing with 'unregistered premises. This systematic survey has not yet been completed and will be

continued during 1969. Up to date enquiries have been made at 82 premises.

All premises have had an initial inspection and during the year 167 inspections have been made, including initial surveys and re-inspections. During the year 13 Informal Notices have been served regarding contraventions and all these have been complied with. A summary of the contraventions found and dealt with is set out below.

Two minor accidents have been reported but no action was required in connection with these.

Details and Section	No. of contraventions remedied
Cleanliness (Sec. 4)	4
Overcrowding (Sec. 5)	—
Inadequate heating and temperature (Sec. 6)	7
Insufficient ventilation (Sec. 7)	2
Insufficient lighting (Sec. 8)	1
Insufficient or defective sanitary conveniences (Sec. 9)	3
Insufficient washing facilities (Sec. 10)	7
Insufficient drinking water (Sec. 11)	1
Insufficient accommodation for clothing (Sec. 12)....	3
Insufficient seating (Secs. 13 and 14)	2
Defective or obstructed floors, passages and staircases (Sec. 16)	6
Dangerous machinery (Sec. 17 and 22)	2
Provision of first-aid boxes (Sec. 24, 25, 26)	14

Details of registrations, inspections and persons employed in registered premises are set out below :—

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Registered during the year	No. of Registered Premises at the end of the year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	—	19	—
Retail shops	23	138	23
Wholesale shops and warehouses	—	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public and canteens	2	19	2
Fuel storage depot	—	—	—
TOTAL	25	177	25

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplaces :

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	228
Retail Shops	560
Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	28
Catering establishments open to the public	122
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots	—
	Males 399
	Females 548
	<u>946</u>

SHIREBROOK MARKET

This market, which continues to be held each Friday, is privately owned. For some years a kiosk has been in use to provide stall holders with hot and cold water supplies, sink and wash basins and electric lighting for the various stalls. Bins are provided for the storage of refuse and the market area is cleansed on completion of trading by the District Council at the cost of the owners. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

There are now only 9 stalls retailing food and a large proportion of this is pre-packed. One stall retails fresh meat and one retails wet fish.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Three complaints were received in respect of noise nuisances arising from :—

- (a) the use of a discotheque in a public house.
- (b) operation of a laundrette.
- (c) test blasting at Explosive and Chemical Works.

The first two complaints were satisfactorily dealt with by informal action, and definite improvements were secured. Unfortunately in the noise arising from test blasting the position of these works is such, in relation to a number of dwellinghouses, that some discomfort will arise depending on the frequency with which tests are carried out.

COMPLAINTS

A total of 764 complaints were received and investigated (359 at the South Normanton Office and 405 at the Shirebrook Office). This compared with 789 dealt with in 1967.

The majority of these complaints were found to be fully justified—a summary is set out below :—

Housing Defects	....	....	....	....	....	115
Drainage Defects	....	....	....	....	....	229
Sanitary Conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	38
Dirty and Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	....	69
Refuse Collection	....	....	....	....	....	18
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	....	....	191
Keeping of Animals	....	....	....	....	....	11
Smoke nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	13
Noise nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	2
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	25
Other Matters	....	....	....	....	....	53

EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY

This work has continued as in previous years with 3 evening lectures by Inspectors to adult organisations. Film strips are used as an aid and the subjects have included Public Health Inspectors duties and Insect Pests. Since the scheme was commenced in 1962, 70 lectures have been given.

Some of these lectures have been outside office hours and I appreciate the ready co-operation by Messrs. Eite, Singleton and Price.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

No. of scrap metal dealers registered	18
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ASHBINS — SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE OF

The scheme for the renewal of defective bins as a rate charge, adopted as from 1st April, 1951, continues to work smoothly. It ensures that the renewal of ashbins at the earliest opportunity and saves many needless visits by Inspectors. Details of the bins renewed since the scheme was adopted are set out below :

<i>Year</i>						<i>Ashbins Provided</i>
1951-52	....	....	....	....	....	1,061
1952-53	....	....	....	....	....	993
1953-54	....	....	....	....	....	946

1954-55	....	....	....	....	....	1,525
1955-56	....	....	....	....	....	1,713
1956-57	....	....	....	....	....	1,495
1957-58	....	....	....	....	....	1,206
1958-59	....	....	....	....	....	1,241
1959-60	....	....	....	....	....	818
1960-61	....	....	....	....	....	713
1961-62	....	....	....	....	....	691
1962-63	....	....	....	....	....	702
1963-64	....	....	....	....	....	692
1964-65	....	....	....	....	....	953
1965-66	....	....	....	....	....	1,070
1966-67	....	....	....	....	....	1,265
1967-68	....	....	....	....	....	1,065
1968-69	....	....	....	....	....	1,848

The increase in the number of bins issued is largely due to a decision to experiment with the use of polythene bins and in May 1968, all the galvanised bins in use in the Langwith Colliery Village were replaced with a type of moulded polythene bin. This accounted for the issue of 585 bins.

These bins were purposely placed in a district where the amount of refuse is higher than average so that the Council's experience of the use of these bins would be in an area where there would probably be more than average rough usage.

Prior to the issue of these bins explanatory leaflets were issued to all householders explaining the advantage of this type of bin and also pointed out that hot ashes could cause fire and damage. Special stickers were also placed on the bins and special instructions issued with the form of receipt each householder is required to sign on receipt of a bin.

In some respects this experiment has been successful, very few complaints regarding the use of plastic bins have been received and generally the householders in the area have co-operated with the Council's experiment. Upto date two bins have been damaged by fire, but unfortunately more than average number of bins have become defective in use, and it would seem that the bin is not capable of standing the stresses and strains and rough usage connected with this type of district. By the end of the financial year some 10% of the bins issued have become defective and have been replaced free of charge.

Whilst these bins are a substantial help to the workmen

engaged on collection and they are easier to cleanse they are at present a problem during stormy weather and in high winds it is frequently necessary for the occupier to take special steps to secure the bin to a post or fencing.

The experimental use indicates that there is a need for further development and improvement of this class of dustbin and the recommendation in the Working Party Report on Refuse Storage and Collection (Ministry of Housing and Local Government) regarding the use of plastic bins is questionable.

Apart from the experimental use of polythene bins the policy for the rest of the district has been to continue the use of the Sims Universal Longer Life Panel Bins (3½ cub. ft.). These have now been used for the past 5 years and have been found very satisfactory. The system of keeping a check on all cases of misuse continues and assessed compensation is charged in all cases of neglect or misuse.

LITTER ACT, 1955

There are 186 litter bins in use in various parts of the district. This number includes 16 which carry advertisement plates, which are provided and maintained by the Company dealing with the advertisements. All bins are cleansed twice weekly and more frequently if the need arises.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

REMOVAL OF REFUSE REGULATIONS, 1967

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF VEHICLES REGULATIONS, 1968

Arrangements have been made, and publicised, for four of the Council's refuse tips to be available for the reception of bulky household refuse and for limited quantities of business and trade refuse on payment of a small fee.

In addition it is the Council's policy to collect bulky household refuse free of charge and where this cannot be taken on the normal collection, arrangements are made for a special collection. Old cars which are still 'runners' will be accepted free of charge at the Council's Cleansing Depots at Shirebrook or South Normanton, and vehicles which are wrecked will be removed, on request, by the District Council at a cost of 50/-

Up to the end of the year the facilities made available for dealing with old cars and bulky refuse have only been used on a few occasions.

Up to the end of the year it has been necessary to deal with some 20 cases of wrecked and abandoned vehicles and whilst this has been satisfactorily accomplished there are signs that the number of cases under this heading are likely to substantially increase. It is only on rare occasions possible to recover some of the cost of this work and in most cases where vehicles are abandoned the tracing of ownership is almost impossible.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of refuse is dealt with by direct labour in the whole of the rural district.

Cleansing Costs :

The figures set out below have been extracted for general information from the Public Cleansing Costs Return, published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Comparision of costs is difficult as the extent of the service provided varies. The figures quoted can only be viewed as a general guide, and indicate a very wide range.

Cost of collection and disposal of house and trade refuse per 1,000 population :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	/65	/66	/67	/68	/69
	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Average for authorities in population range 30,000—50,000.	947	1,034	} Ministry Costs not yet available.		
(b) Highest cost for a Rural District	1,403	1,569			
(c) Lowest cost for a Rural District	381	419			
(d) Nearest comparable cost for Blackwell Rural District (these figures also include for cost of cleansing cesspools and closet pails	730	757	806	874	1,006

These costs exclude administration and office expenses, as required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government when compiling statistics for Annual Costing Returns.

Collection :

Details of the vehicles in service are set out below :—

6935 NU—Supplied March 1964	} All these are S. & D. Fore/ Aft Tippers of 16 cub. yards and powered by Perkins Diesel engines.
851 KRA—Supplied June 1959	
502 FRA—Supplied January 1958	
*XRA 56—Supplied April, 1955	
ERB 316C—Supplied April 1965.—S. & D. '25' Pakamatic with Diesel engine.	
RRA 690E—Supplied June 1967—S. & D. '35' Pakamatic with diesel engine.	
†459 YRB—Supplied November 1962—S. & D. Cesspool Emptier (1,100 galls).	

* This vehicle is partly used on refuse collection, special salvage collection and for other miscellaneous work.

† This vehicle is on loan one day per week to the Engineer's Department to assist with sewage sludge removal, and during the year has done 787 cleansings of cesspools and septic tanks. A sum of £574 7s. 9d. has been recovered for work done outside the area of the authority and for other departments.

‡ TNU 478—Supplied April 1953—S. & D. Freighter converted to open lorry.

‡ This converted vehicle is used for tip work, and transport of fuel and salvage materials.

A weekly service is provided for the cleansing of ashbins and closet pails. Cesspools are cleansed on a quarterly basis and where desirable shop and trade premises receive a separate weekly collection for the removal of salvage. This work, undertaken by the above vehicles, has required journeys totalling 48,044 miles and 5,899 loads of refuse have been dealt with. Unfortunately it is not possible to express the quantity of refuse dealt with in tons.

Weighing facilities are not provided, and other weighing machines are not available within reasonable distances. Whilst the nature of the refuse tends to change, as in other parts of the Country, it is still heavier than average as a result of the extensive use of miners concessionary coal and the absence of Smoke Control Areas.

The number of man/hours lost as a result of sickness, accidents and absenteeism without reasonable cause amounted to 5,955 equivalent to 149 weeks.

Dustbins of 3½ cub. ft. capacity are in general use. For comments regarding polythene bins see section dealing with supply and maintenance of dustbins.

No. of premises served :

Ashbins	....	....	....	15,757 (cleansed weekly)
Closet pails	....	....	....	45 (cleansed weekly)
Cesspools	....	....	....	148 (cleansed quarterly)
Septic tanks	....	....	....	39 (as required)

Disposal :

Refuse continues to be disposed of by tipping with the maximum control possible. Fordson Muledozers are used on the tip for trimming and consolidating the refuse and, whilst it is frequently difficult to obtain as much covering material as desired, it is found that these machines, in trained hands, do an exceptionally good job and that, with the material available, the tips are maintained in quite a good condition.

During the year, refuse has been disposed of as follows :—

1. Sookholme Lane Refuse Tip, Shirebrook—1,996 loads.
2. Disused Railway Cutting, Rowthorne—369 loads (total at this site since commencement in September, 1957—5,014 loads).
3. Wharf Road, Pinxton—1,220 loads.
4. Newtonwood—not used during year.
5. Birchwood Lane (Batemen), South Normanton—65 loads.
6. Playing Field, Tibshelf—tipping complete—site restoration in hand.
7. Main Street, Newton—695 loads (total at this site since commencement in November 1967—913 loads).

Protective Clothing :

The arrangements for the supply of protective clothing to workmen have continued on the same basis as for the past few years. This allows for the issue of 2 pairs of overalls per workman per year, for the issue of gloves as required, and for the issue of donkey jackets every 2-4 years as required. This issue appears to be adequate and there has been no complaint from the workmen.

CLEANSING VEHICLES

Following are details of the work performed by each vehicle, and the comparative running cost of each vehicle :—

Lorry	MILEAGE			LOADS REMOVED			No. of other journeys
	Cleansing	Salvage	TOTAL	Refuse	Night Soil	Cesspool contents	
S. & D. Freighter (1953) TNU 478	1,298	424	1,722	82	—	—	68
S. & D. Fore & Aft Diesel (1955) XRA 56	3,031	1,268	4,299	317	—	—	209
S. & D. Fore & Aft Diesel (1958) 502 FRA	8,184	38	8,222	885	—	—	60
S. & D. Fore & Aft Diesel (1959) 851 KRA	5,395	290	5,685	998	—	—	28
S. & D. Fore & Aft Diesel (1964) 6935 NU	5,905	10	5,915	848	—	—	3
S. & D. Pakamatic Diesel (1965) ERB 316C	5,091	2,077	7,168	999	8	—	277
S. & D. Pakamatic Diesel (1967) RRA 690E	5,294	82	5,376	523	—	—	44
S. & D. Cesspool Emptier Diesel (1962) 459 YRB	9,657	—	9,657	—	18	1,221	—
	43,855	4,189	48,044	4,652	26	1,221	689

Comparative Costs of Operation of Lorries :

Lorry	Repairs, Maintenance Tyres Oils & Labour			Licences and Insurances			Petrol/Diesel and Bulk Oils			Total			Cost per mile
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
TNU 478 (S. & D.)	79	18	2	129	16	6	82	1	9	291	16	5	3/4.67
XRA 56 (S. & D. Diesel)	143	19	1	255	18	0	157	1	8	556	18	9	2/7.09
502 FRA (S. & D. Diesel)	258	1	2	260	8	0	278	16	0	797	5	2	1/11.27
851 KRA (S. & D. Diesel)	479	17	3	261	18	0	214	4	6	955	19	9	3/4.35
6935 NU (S. & D.)	78	2	7	255	18	0	212	3	6	546	4	1	1/10.16
ERB 316C (S. & D. Diesel Pakamatic)	353	18	4	298	10	0	207	6	2	859	14	6	2/4.78
RRA 690E (S. & D. Diesel Pakamtic)	126	6	4	400	10	0	271	7	5	798	3	9	2/11.63
459 YRB (S. & D. Cesspool Emptier)	270	8	5	21	18	0	230	2	3	522	8	8	1/0.98
	1,790	11	4	1,884	16	6	1,653	3	3	5,328	11	1	2/2.61

MULEDOZERS

Two Fordson Muledozers continue to be used. Both have diesel engines, rear loading equipment, and power operated dozer blades.

Details of the work done by the machines are set out below :—

Refuse Tips

	Hours Operated	
	712 PRB (Diesel)	44 CNU (Diesel)
Main Street, Newton	—	162
Wharf Road, Pinxton	—	567
Bateman, South Normanton	—	21
Playing Fields, Tibshelf	—	49
Sookholme Tip, Shirebrook	912	—
Rowthorne	337	—

The cost of operating these machines, including an allowance for depreciation was :

712 PRB — £616 7s. 10d. or 9/10d. per hour.

44 CNU — £369 12s. 7d. or 9/3d. per hour.

SALVAGE

Returns for the recovery and disposal of salvage for the past 5 years are shown below :—

1968-69 :	1,040 tons 11 cwts. 18 lbs.	£9,256 1s. 11d.
1967-68 :	848 tons 18 cwts. 74 lbs.	£7,449 8s. 9d.
1966-67 :	991 tons 19 cwts. 0 lbs.	£8,473 17s. 8d.
1965-66 :	1,012 tons 7 cwts. 22 lbs.	£8,612 16s. 2d.
1964-65 :	954 tons 18 cwts. 86 lbs.	£7,672 16s. 4d.

The various materials dealt with are summarised below :—

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	777	12	0	0	7,494	13	6
Baled Destructor Scrap	181	1	3	0	870	19	9
Ferrous Metal	54	11	0	0	228	5	3
Non-ferrous Metal	2	18	0	18	341	12	8
Textiles	24	8	1	0	306	4	9
Miscellaneous					14	6	0
Total	1,040	11	0	18	9,256	1	11

The income from salvage is the highest since this work was commenced and reflects credit on the organisation, the co-operation of the workmen and the response of many householders in keeping this paper separate from other waste. Sales of waste paper have increased 7% during the past year, and 15% over the past 5 years.

Trailers are used with refuse vehicles to collect clean waste paper from householders and there are special collections of this waste from shop and business premises. All workmen engaged on

cleansing received a bonus (evenly divided amongst the number of men employed) of 20% of the gross salvage income paid on a monthly basis.

Two depots are used for storing, sorting and baling paper and each depot is provided with electrically operated cranes for lifting completed bales and loading lorries. Brierley and Kershaw twin screw presses are used for paper baling.

Salvage work is an essential part of the Council's scheme for dealing with removal and disposal of refuse.

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

This section is responsible for the purchase, servicing, repair and maintenance of all Council vehicles. The servicing and repair work continues to be dealt with by Mr. T. Truswell at the South Normanton Depot. He has been responsible for this work since the scheme started in 1952. The continuity of service and the efficiency of the mechanic is very largely responsible for the section. An apprentice mechanic was appointed in October 1968.

SUMMARY OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT MAINTAINED WITH NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS DURING 1968/69

<i>Class of Vehicle</i>				<i>No. of Vehicles, etc.</i>	<i>No. of occasions Examined, Serviced, or Repaired.</i>
CLEANSING DEPARTMENT					
Refuse Lorries	....	....		7	133
Cesspool Emptier	....	....		7	17
Vans	....	....	....	2	36
Tractors	....	....	....	2	32
Paper and Metal Presses	....			3	14
Other Equipment :					
Bin Trolleys	....	10	}	20	38
Trailers	....	8			
Flymo Mower	....	1			
Atco Mower	....	1			
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT					
Lorries	....	....	....	4	51
Vans	....	....	....	6	66
Compressor	....	....	....	1	2
Tractors	....	....	....	2	36
Other Equipment :					
Allen Scythes	....	2	}	24	30
Portable Pumps	....	8			
Cesspool Pumps	....	2			
Green Road Roller	....	2			
Sludge Tankers	....	2			
Rotavator	....	2			
Grass Cutting Machines		6			
MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE					
Vans	....	....	....	1	7
W.V.S.					
Van	....	....	....	1	11

MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Allocation of Costs to Departments and Vehicles 1968/69.

(Other than labour, equipment and other costs which cannot be directly charged to jobs).

Department and Vehicle	Year Pur- chased	Parts Renewals etc.	Oils etc.	Tyres, Tubes, Tyre Repairs etc.	Batteries	Labour	Total	Mileage	Cost per Mile		Remarks	
									1967/69	1967/68		
CLEANSING												
TNU 478 S & D Freighter	1953	£ 52 s. 12 d. 8	£ 2 s. 18 d. 7	£ 1 s. 4 d. 10	£ — s. — d. —	£ 23 s. 2 d. 1	£ 79 s. 18 d. 2	1,918	d. 9.99	d. 4.92	S/E Diff. Unit and Rear axle case.	
XRA 56 S & D Fore & Aft	1955	1 13 0	1 10 2	121 14 1	— — — —	19 1 10	143 19 1	4,299	8.03	6.97		
851 KRA S & D Fore & Aft	1959	274 4 1	7 12 9	120 6 2	— — — —	77 14 3	479 17 3	5,699	20.20	5.61		
502 FRA S & D Fore & Aft	1958	51 6 11	4 9 10	164 7 5	— — — —	37 17 0	258 1 2	8,351	7.41	8.44	S/E Engine Unit	
6935 NU S & D Fore & Aft	1964	14 8 10	7 0 9	20 3 9	— — — —	36 9 3	78 2 7	5,927	3.16	6.42		
ERB 316C S & D Pakamatic	1965	208 11 7	2 18 4	59 1 5	— — — —	83 7 0	353 18 4	7,394	11.48	4.29		
PRA 690E S & D Pakamatic	1967	24 19 4	2 6 4	70 11 3	— — — —	28 9 5	126 6 4	5,532	5.48	1.08	S/E Exhauster	
459 YRB S & D Gully Emptier	1962	160 16 5	1 19 8	70 7 9	— — — —	37 4 7	270 8 5	—	—	—		
44 CNU Ford Diesel Tractor	1956	14 11 1	4 8 8	— — — —	— — — —	13 6 7	32 6 4	—	—	—		
712 PRB Ford Diesel Tractor	1960	2 17 6	7 10 4	64 10 9	— — — —	19 11 7	94 10 2	—	—	—		
Other Equipment	—	5 11 7	— — —	32 3 8	— — — —	26 13 4	64 8 7	—	—	—		
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	— — —	64 8 6	— — — —	— — — —	— — —	64 8 6	—	—	—		
SALVAGE												
Trailers, Presses etc.	—	8 9 4	— — —	11 15 6	— — — —	25 4 5	45 9 3	—	—	—		
PUBLIC HEALTH VANS												
TRB 308F Morris Minor Van	1967	6 16 0	1 7 0	28 5 9	— — — —	17 5 8	53 14 5	14,034	0.91	0.53	Sold Sept. 1968.	
GRA 334C Morris Minor Van	1965	8 10 7	1 5 11	19 6 3	— — — —	20 8 7	49 11 4	11,723	1.01	1.43		
MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE												
487 DVO Morris Minor Van	1959	3 16 4	6 6	— — — —	— — — —	3 18 4	8 1 2	—	—	—		
YRB 397G Morris Pick-up	1968	4 15 10	5 5	— — — —	— — — —	6 7 1	1 8 4	3,067	0.89	—		
W.V.S. VAN												
534 URR Morris Minor Van	1963	3 9 11	5 5	— — — —	— — — —	10 10 7	14 5 11	—	—	—		
ENGINEERS												
GNU 867C Bedford 8 cwt Van	1965	20 9 5	17 0	33 4 3	4 10 3	27 6 0	86 6 11	11,538	1.79	1.77		
GNU 868C Bedford 8 cwt. Van	1965	17 4 4	1 5 7	22 12 7	— — — —	17 13 7	58 16 1	9,395	1.50	3.02		
SRR 43G Bedford 8 cwt Van	1968	4 2 2	12 6	— — — —	— — — —	5 10 11	10 5 7	9,593	0.25	—		
SRR 44G Bedford 8 cwt Van	1968	2 12 10	12 6	— — — —	— — — —	6 17 9	10 3 1	6,434	0.37	—		
CRA 541B Bedford 15/17 cwt Van	1964	25 1 0	1 14 0	27 0 8	— — — —	52 15 5	106 11 1	15,075	1.69	1.20		
FRA 749C Bedford 15/17 cwt Van	1965	19 18 4	1 4 0	15 5 6	4 13 0	39 15 7	80 16 5	14,983	1.29	0.88		
547 PRR Bedford 35 cwt. Diesel	1962	43 0 6	3 16 0	27 5 3	— — — —	26 4 11	100 6 8	12,794	1.88	1.66		
548 PRR Bedford 35 cwt Diesel	1962	16 2 2	1 6 0	51 15 7	— — — —	14 9 3	83 13 0	12,097	1.65	1.49		
HRB 3162 Bedford 3 ton Diesel	1965	17 15 7	19 11	42 8 9	— — — —	11 17 8	73 1 11	11,637	1.50	0.99		
KAL 585D Bedford 3 ton Diesel	1966	10 14 11	1 3 5	— — — —	— — — —	19 2 11	31 1 3	9,428	0.79	0.39		
MRB 816D Ferg. Diesel Tractor	1966	10 9 7	2 12 6	71 11 10	— — — —	21 14 7	106 8 6	—	—	—		
RRB 520E Ferg. Diesel Tractor	1967	55 11 3	1 2 6	28 1 1	— — — —	55 13 7	140 8 5	—	—	—		
Broom & Wade Compressor	1957	2 8 9	1 7 4	— — — —	— — — —	5 10 6	9 6 7	—	—	—		
Other Equipment	—	28 14 8	4 17 0	12 16 8	— — — —	63 1 3	109 9 7	—	—	—		
Bulk Oil Supplies	—	— — —	37 11 6	— — — —	— — — —	— — —	37 11 6	—	—	—		
GENERAL JOBS												
	—	14 7	— — —	— — — —	— — — —	94 10 1	95 4 8	—	—	—		
TOTAL FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS 1968/69												
	—	1122 11 1	171 15 11	1116 0 9	9 3 3	948 15 7	3368 6 7	—	—	—		
COMPARATIVE COST FOR 1967/68												
	—	959 16 4	145 2 6	628 19 9	41 3 10	869 17 10	2645 0 3	—	—	—		

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